

	Anterior	Posterior	Superior	Inferior	Right	Left
Parotid Gland (Lies in the parotid bed and these relations are for the parotid bed) Parasympathetic secretomotor supply arises from the glossopharyngeal nerve	Ramus of mandible	Sternocleidomastoid muscle	the base of the trench is formed by the external acoustic meatus and the posterior aspect of the zygomatic arch.			
The parotid duct	passes anteriorly across the external surface of the masseter muscle and then turns medially to penetrate the buccinator muscle of the cheek and open into the oral cavity adjacent to the crown of the second upper molar tooth					
Submandibular gland	- the larger arm of the hook is directed forward in the horizontal plane below the mylohyoid muscle and is therefore outside the boundaries of the oral cavity-this larger superficial part of the gland is directly against a shallow impression on the medial side of the mandible (submandibular fossa) inferior to the mylohyoid line; - the smaller arm of the hook (or deep part) of the gland loops around the posterior margin of the mylohyoid muscle to enter and lie within the floor of the oral cavity where it is lateral to the root of the tongue on the lateral surface of the hyoglossus muscle. - Nerve supply: Parasympathetic secretomotor supply is from the facial nerve via the chorda tympani, and the submandibular ganglion					
The submandibular duct	The lingual nerve loops under the submandibular duct, crossing first the lateral side and then the medial side of the duct, as the nerve descends anteromedially through the floor of the oral cavity and then ascends into the tongue.					
Borders of the Abdomen			-Costal cartilages 7-12. -Xiphoid process:	Pubic bone and iliac crest: Level of L4.		
Rectus sheath						
	Above the costal margin	Aponeurosis of the external oblique	Thoracic wall that is, the 5 th , 6 th , & 7 th costal cartilages and the intercostal spaces			
	Between the costal margin and the level of the anterior superior iliac spine	the external oblique aponeurosis and part of the internal oblique aponeurosis	the transversus aponeurosis and part of the internal oblique aponeurosis			
	Between the level of the anterosuperior iliac spine and the pubis the anterior wall	The aponeurosis of all three muscles form.	The posterior wall is absent, and the rectus muscle lies in contact with the fascia transversalis.			
Inguinal Canal	Anterior wall: • It is formed along its entire length by aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle	Posterior Wall: • It is formed along its entire length by the fascia transversalis • It is reinforced in its medial third by conjoint tendon, the	Superior Wall: It is formed by the arching lowest fibers of the internal oblique and transversus	Inferior Wall: It is formed by the rolled-under inferior edge of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle		

	- It is reinforced in its lateral third by the origin of the internal oblique from the inguinal ligament - This wall is strongest where it lies opposite the weakest part of posterior wall, that is deep inguinal ring	common tendon of insertion of internal oblique and transversus, attached to the pubic crest and pectineal line • This wall is strongest where it lies opposite the weakest part of the anterior wall, that is superficial inguinal ring	abdominis muscles	called inguinal ligament and at its medial end, the lacunar ligament		
Inguinal triangle	Borders - Medial border: Lateral margin of the rectus sheath, also called linea semilunaris - Superolateral border: Inferior epigastric vessels - Inferior border: Inguinal ligament					
Omental bursa (Lesser sac)	lesser omentum, peritoneum of posterior wall of stomach, and anterior two layers of greater omentum	posterior two layers of greater omentum, transverse colon and transverse mesocolon, peritoneum covering posterior abdominal wall.	peritoneum which covers the caudate lobe of liver and diaphragm	conjunctive area of anterior and posterior two layers of greater omentum	omental foramen	spleen, gastrosplenic ligament, splenorenal ligament
Omental (epiploic) foramen	- Free border of lesser omentum contain 1- Bile duct(Rt & ant) 2- Hepatic artery(Lt & ant) 3- Portal vein(post.)	I.V.C	Caudate process of caudate lobe of liver	First part of duodenum		
Aorta	- Pancreas - 3 rd part of d.d - Coils of small intestine - Crossed by Lt.renal vein				-I.V.C -Cisterna chyli -The beginning of the azygos vein.	-The left sympathetic trunk.
I.V.C	- Coils of small intestine - 3 rd part & 1 st part of d.d - Head of pancreas & C.B.D - Related to foramen of Winslow - Portal vein - Lies in deep groove of liver				The right sympathetic trunk lies behind its right margin and the right ureter lies close to its right border.	

	Arterial supply	Venous Drainage	Lymphatic drainage	Nerve supply
Ant. Abdominal wall	• Sup. Epigastric artery • Inf. Epigastric artery • Intercostal arteries • Lumbar arteries • Deep circumflex artery	1- Above the umbilicus - Lat. Thoracic. vein.> Axillary vein 2- Below the umbilicus - Inf. Epigastric >Femoral vein 3- Paraumbilica veins - Ligamentum teres > portal vein(Porto-systemic anastomosis)	• Above the umbilicus > Ant.axillary L.N • Below the umbilicus >Sup. Inguinal L.N • Above the iliac crest> Post.axillary.L.N • Below the iliac crest> Sup.inguinal L.N	• Thoraco-abdominal nerve: Lower 6 th thoracic nerves & 12th subcostal nerve • Dermatomes (Anterior, lateral cutaneous nerve terminal branches of Thoracoabdominal nerve – T7 to skin superior to umbilicus below xiphoid process – T10 to skin surrounding umbilicus – L1 to skin inferior to umbilicus above sym.pubis • L1 nerve - Iliohypogastric nerve - Ilioinguinal nerve
Testes	Testicular arteries> Abdominal aorta at level L2	Pampiniform plexus > reduced to a single vein > ascend through inguinal canal > Rt. testicular vein drains into I.V.C & Lt. testicular vein drains into Lt.renal vein	• Ascend in the spermatic cord • End in the lymph nodes on the side of aorta(Lumber or Para- aortic) nodes at level L1 • Scrotum+ skin◊ inguinal canal lymphatic nodes	*Autonomic nerves: - Sympathetic fibers run with testicular artery from renal or aortic sympathetic plexuses - Afferent sensory nerve *Genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve (Supply the cremastic muscle) *Scrotum: By the above nerves + ilioinguinal nerve

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